DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT:

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[illegible]	1	"	1	"	50

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Daily Free Democrat.

Office - Birchard's Block, corner of Spring and West Water Streets.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

S. M. BOOTH, ... EDITOR

MILWAUKEE:

WEDNESDAY . . . . MARCH 15

For President in 1856,
JOHN P. HALE, of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana.

Our Arrest---The Power of *Habeas Corpus* to be Tested.

At 11 o'clock this morning, we were arrested by U. S. Marshal ABLEMAN, on a warrant from U. S. Commissioner SMITH, charging us with aiding, assisting and abetting the escape of the alleged fugitive Glover. We are now, at the time of writing 12 M., in custody of the Marshal, and are to appear for examination before the Commissioner at 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

The following is a copy of the warrant upon which . . .

Warrant to Arrest S. M. Booth.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of Wisconsin, } ss.

The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the District of Wisconsin, Greeting:

Whereas complaint in writing upon oath has this day been made to me, a Commissioner duly appointed by the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, to take affidavits and acknowledgements of bail, under and by virtue of the several acts of Congress, that SHERMAN M. BOOTH on the 11th day of March, 1854 at the city and county of Milwaukee, in the District aforesaid, did unlawfully aid . . . a person named Joshua Glover, held to service or labor in the State of Missouri under the laws thereof, and being the property of one Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the State of Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton a deputy of the Marshal of the U. States for the District of Wisconsin, the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the U. States for the said District, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress in that case made and provided, approved Sept. 18th, 1850.

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded to take the body of the said Sherman M. Booth, if he shall be found within your district, and to bring him before me, at my office in the city of Milwaukee, in said district, forthwith, to be dealt with in the premises according to law.

Given under my hand at said city of Milwaukee this 15th day of March, 1854.

WINFIELD SMITH, *Commissioner, &c.*

We have the honor of being the first person in Wisconsin, who has been arrested by the Federal Courts for alleged disobedience to the Fugitive Law, and for obedience to the Higher Law. Our crime, if the averment of "the President of the United States," as set forth in the warrant, is true, is, that we have helped a human being to escape from bondage. And if the Government can make out its case, and this Fugitive Law stands, we are liable to be fined $2000 and be imprisoned six months. We cheerfully meet the issue.

Our readers will observe, that our prosecutors have changed the issue from a case of *riot* to a *rescue* case.

We suppose other arrests will be made. We shall now see whether our State Courts have power to protect its citizens against the unconstitutional encroachments of the Federal Government and the monstrous judicial tyranny of Judge Miller.

By the courtesy of the Marshal, we are at large, on our *parole*. If the Prosecution dont run away, the Defence will not.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

WINFIELD SMITH - Presiding.

MILWAUKEE, March 15—2 P. M.

The United States vs Sherman M Booth. This is a complaint made under the Fugitive Act of 1850, against Sherman M. Booth, for aiding, assisting and abetting in the escape of Joshua Glover from the custody of Dep. Marshal Cotton, on the 11th of March inst.

The parties appeared to-day at 2 o'clock—the U. S. District Attorney, J. R. Sharpstein, for the prosecution and J. H. Paine for the defense.

The defendant's Counsel stated that he was not ready for the examination, and asked for an adjournment until Saturday in order to prepare his defense.

The Commissioner said it was a matter of indifference to him personally, but he supposed they must go on with the examination to-day, unless some legal cause was shown for a continuance, or unless the District Attorney consented to it.

The defendant's counsel said he did not so understand it. He thought they were not at the mercy entirely of the District Attorney. He thought that where a defendant was arrested suddenly, on a matter involving his liberty, and appeared before the Court and stated that he was not prepared for his defense, that *was* a legal cause for a continuance, and he had never known such a request denied. It was the ordinary practice in all examining courts, and he knew no reason why it should be departed from in this case any more than in any other. He claimed a continuance as a legal right; and if Saturday was too long a time, he asked only for a reasonable time.

Mr. Sharpstein then stated that he had no objection to a continuance, but would prefer that it should be put off till next Tuesday—which was consented to by the defendant, and the examination was accordingly adjourned to that day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Before the adjournment the Commissioner said he thought the defendant's counsel had misapprehended his position. He meant that the case would not be adjourned merely at the defendant's desire, without giving some legal reason, such as the want of witnesses or something of that kind.

The counsel replied that he asked for the continuance in order that the defendant might prepare for his defense, and that he considered a legal reason. It was impossible for a man to prepare in a half hour for an examination involving his personal liberty.

THE owners of the Black Warrior have been fined $250,000.

SENTIMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Kidnapping Case.

The Kenosha *Telegraph*, of Monday, says:

Before Judge Miller, the man we apprehend is forever doomed to Slavery, but if the citizens of Milwaukee allow a man, under any circumstances, to be taken from their midst into bondage, we have much mistaken their character.

P. S.—Later intelligence with reference to this transaction will be found under the Telegraphic head. It has the customary diabolical features attending such transactions, for the reason, we suppose, that Slave-Catchers are necessarily brutes. We hope the Milwaukee people will teach them a lesson that will prevent the repetition of such outrages.

P. P. S.—The citizens have done the clean thing, and come up to our expectations.

The next day in speaking of the rescue, it said:

☞ Such demonstrations as this late one at Milwaukee are conclusive as to where the popular heart stands on the abominations enacted by Congress. Such mobs are like those of Lexington and Bunker Hill. We are glad to see them; it revives our hope for Liberty, and our confidence that the Republic will stand.

The *Waukesha Co. Democrat* says:

A large mob was drummed up, headed by Messrs. Booth, Wolcott, Watkins, Paine, and others, and after being harangued and incited by these gentlemen, they broke the jail, took the negro and carried him off to parts unknown. They started in a southerly direction—perhaps they have taken him to Virginia and sold him. In our opinion, persons who will drum up a mob, encourage and incite that mob to violate the laws of the land, and tear down and destroy property, cannot be considered as faithful and loyal citizens.

We detest the institution of Slavery, but we detest more, if possible, those combustible spirits which get up a mob in order to trample under foot the laws of the land. That the Fugitive Slave Law is unjust, and its provisions hard to be borne, forms no argument in favor of mob violence.

After all, however, we are not displeased with the liberation of "Josh." We deplore the means used—the end gained is well enough.

That is what we call mixing up meanness rather queerly. The insinuation that we have sold Glover is worthy of a Slave-Catcher.

The Racine *Advocate* says:

Judge Miller has discharged B. S. Garland, the Negro-Catcher, from the custody of the Sheriff of Racine county, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Well let him go. It is what we expected from Miller. We rather guess the fellow has learned enough to keep out of this latitude. If he has, that is all we ask of him.

The *Temperance League* says:

CONFLICT OF LAWS.—We understand that *Judge Miller* of the U. S. Court, has discharged from custody, the man Garland, arrested by order of the Mayor of Racine, for assault and battery. Whether the judge proceeded to try the case, we have not learned. If he had not we are at a loss to conceive how he knows whether he is guilty or not. If he did, we wonder what kind of a Report he is to make to the Mayor of Racine. Here seems to be a conflict of laws, and a practical nullification of the laws of Wisconsin.

Spiritual Rappings Triumphant.

We have ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the jail was opened and Glover liberated, by means of *Spiritual Rappings*. Judge Miller assured the committee, who waited on him, that the Marshal was under his control, that he sho'd not obey the writ of Habeas Corpus, and that no *earthly* power could take Glover from the jail till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. This last assurance he repeated with emphasis. Of course, if liberated, according to Judge Miller, it must have been by some *un-earthly* or *spiritual* power. A large piece of scantling, that lay in the yard of one of the spiritualists, was seen to move jail-ward, and up with considerable vehemence, and continued its motion till the doors burst open. There were also *rappings* all around the yard, and the mediums seemed to be multiplied indefinitely. It is the first time we have known the *rappings* turned to practical account here. We trust that, after such demonstrations, there will be no disputing the spiritual rappings in this community.

THE U. S. District Attorney don't recollect that he particularized us as one whom he could convict of exciting a riot, but merely said he would resign if a jury could not be found in this State who would convict for violating a certain law of the United States—that is, the Fugitive Slave law. So there is to be a hunt for the right kind of a jury in this case.

Our informant is Allison Lewis, Esq., and he authorizes us to say, that Mr. Sharpstein *did* say in his presence, "that if he could not convict us of exciting a riot, he would resign his office."

MR. SHAW says he was within the bar of the Court, near us, when the Court ordered us to retire. We think it very possible, though we did not see him. We looked round to see if there were any editors present, but did not observe any, but our attention was so much attracted by the perturbation of the Court, that we might easily have overlooked so insignificant and despicable a tool of the Slave-Catchers. The Court appeared as much frightened as the kidnapper Garland was, when the Sheriff of Racine arrested him.

HONORABLE.—Slave-Catchers, from time to time, have been in this city on kidnapping errands, and have tried to retain counsel. We believe that, by every lawyer, with the exception of the counsel who defended the Slave-Catcher, Garland, they have been spurned.—Messrs. Finch & Lynde were once offered $500 in a slave-catching case; Judge Smith, $200; and E. G. Ryan indignantly declined a retainer in this case. These facts are honorable to the profession.

THE *News* says a gentleman of wealth offered Garland $1000 to take us as he attempted to take Glover. According to Judge Miller's decision he could have done so, and no power in this State, short of mob power, could have rescued us. The doctrine of Judge Miller leads directly to violence and revolution. And it was his denial of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and trampling down the authority of the State, which led to the forcible rescue of Glover.

MR. SHAW was yesterday afraid that we would take his overcoat. If we were in any wise inclined to such practices, we should not take Mr. Shaw's coat for two reasons:

First, should he lose his coat, we fear he would not be able to get another;

And secondly, when we do take a coat, we shall take one that will not be liable to be replevied by some merchant-tailor.

THANKS to Senator VITTUM for a copy of the report of the Committee on State Affairs in relation to a State Lunatic Asylum.

MADISON CORRESPONDENCE.

(REPORTED FOR THE FREE DEMOCRAT.)

MADISON, March 13, 1854.

Introduced.—By Mr. Colley, a petition to vacate a street in Beloit.

By Mr. Beecroft, the account of P. Kane for fees in the impeachment case.

By Mr. Toay, remonstrance of citizens of Iowa Co., against the chartering of the Calumine and Mississippi Railroad Co.

By Mr. Worthington, a resolution that the Assembly meet at 9 o clock hereafter—put over under the rule.

By Mr. Harrington, resolution that the Assembly will (the Senate concurring) adjourn *sine die* on the 27th of March.

By Mr. Parkison, a bill extending the provisions of chap. 120 R. S. This gives persons laboring on, or furnishing materials for Railroads a lien on the roads for such labor and materials.

By Mr. Knowlton, a bill to amend chap. 88 of the R. S.

By this bill the right of appeal is given in all cases in actions of replevin before Justices of the Peace. And in *all* cases where the recovery for debt or damages, or both shall exceed the sum of $15, may also appeal to either the Circuit or County Courts. And that in all other cases either party may remove the cause by writ of *Certiorari* to either of the above named Courts.

By Mr. Nichols, a bill relating to the corporation officers of Berlin, Marquette Co.

By Mr. Wheedon, to amend an act entitled an act to authorize Henry Thien to construct a dam across Milwaukee River. Also, a bill relating to the same matter.

By Mr. Knowlton, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Geo. W. Jones, in relation to a ferry across the Mississippi River, made a report, which took the ground that the Mississippi River is a free and navigable river, and that the right of the people to its free use, as a public highway, can not be infringed; that a grant of a right to keep a ferry across it at any point to certain persons, could not deprive any other person of the right to navigate a boat, or maintain a ferry from his own land either above or below the one so granted.

Mr. Hall, from com. on Railroads, reported on the bill repealing the Charter of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, recommending that further consideration of said bill be indefinitely postponed. He also offered the statement of the officers of said Company as to its financial condition. The consideration of said bill was indefinitely postponed.

In regard to several other roads—the Newport and Menasha, Fulton and Columbus, and the Fox Lake and St. Croix—the Com. reported that they could not recommend their passage—that they found great difficulty in examining and reporting concerning the various railroad charters submitted to them, for the want of a correct map of the State on which all the railroads of the State are correctly defined—that they were in great danger of infringing upon the rights of roads already chartered without the help of such a chart. They also recommended great care in future, in regard to chartering any Railroads, lest the interests and rights of roads already chartered may be sacrificed.

The Governor communicated a statement from the Smithsonian Institute concerning the scientific survey of the State.

The prohibitory liquor bill then came up again upon the Senate amendment to the bill as amended by the House.

The question was whether the House would concur in the Senate amendment, in which they still insisted upon submitting the law to a vote of the people and fixed the time for its going into effect (in case a majority voted against the law) in June, 1900.

Mr. Orton offered an amendment to the Senate amendment, to strike it out and provide for its going into effect on the first of February, 1855.

Mr. Noggle wished the Senate amendment read, which was done. He moved the reference of the bill, as amended, to the Judiciary Com. to examine.

The Chair decided that Mr. Noggle's motion took preference, when Mr. Noggle withdrew it, that Orton's amendment might be heard.

The Chair then decided that Orton's amendment was out of order.

Mr. Orton appealed.

Mr. Noggle then read from Jefferson's manual, showing that amendment could be made to the Senate amendment.

After hearing it the Speaker decided Mr. Orton's amendment in order. Some discussion arose here.

Mr. Noggle opposed the amendment; thought the course for the House to pursue was plain. They ought to stand by the bill, as they last passed it.

The amendment of the Senate was unworthy of consideration, as it renders the law unconstitutional.

Mr. Orton thought his amendment ought to be adopted, even if they lost a little time by the means. He believed the Senate would agree to his amendment, as it would give an election before the law goes into effect. It would also give us the benefit of the revision of the next Legislature, to help perfect the law. A little time ought not to induce them to pass the law in haste, and unperfected.

Mr. Donaldson: I am opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Dane. I am opposed to opening the whole State to be flooded with liquors until next February for the purpose of carrying against this law at the next election. This law repeals all license laws and such would be the effect of the gentleman's amendment, to deluge the State with liquor.—There can be no doubt as to the true course for the friends of this law. It is plain, and I think they are prepared to take it.

Mr. Worthington: I am opposed to the amendment. I do not think the question of time so small a matter as the gentleman from Dane seems to. It has been fully determined what the people want. It has been often expressed. I think we should reject the amendment of the Senate. It is an unworthy dodge. It is only a question whether we shall stand firm, and throw upon the Senate the responsibility of defeating this bill—a responsibility which they dread to assume, which they dare not assume, for they know the will of the people, and they fear the people on this matter. If we only stand firm we can have it as we wish; at any rate, let us do our duty. We stand, or fall, to our own masters. So do they. Let them, then, take their own course.

Mr. Wright: I am opposed to the amendment. My constituents wish the law to go into effect as soon as possible, and they are opposed to submitting it again to the people. It is unnecessary, for their will has been once fully expressed. Let us now carry it out.

Mr. Knowlton: If I was in the habit of changing my opinions without any reason, I might vote for the Senate amendment, but I consider it worse than the original bill passed by them. It fixes the time for its taking effect in 1900, which will be after this generation has passed away. I am also opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Dane, because it puts off the time to get the opinion at an election. I oppose all these on the Constitutional ground that the submission of the law to the people, defeats the law.

The question was then taken on Mr. Orton's amendment, and it was lost—ayes 14; noes 54.

The question then was upon the Senate amendment.

Mr. Wheedon: I have not spoken before on this question; I have kept still. And I do not suppose it will have any effect now, as I suppose the course is all marked out by its friends; but I wish to give the reasons why I vote against this law. My constituents are opposed to it. They deem it an unjust and a tyrannical law—a law assuming to dictate what they may eat and what they may drink. It is true, the most of them are Germans, but they are an honest, industrious and intelligent people. They are good citizens. They left their own country—their fatherland, and came to this country to enjoy freedom; and they look upon this law as oppressive. It is the same with the district represented by my colleague, Mr. Horn. One half of the voters of the State, at the last election, did not vote in its favor. I think, if the law is passed, it should be submitted to the people in its details, and see whether they will approve it, before it goes into effect.

Mr. Worthington replied to Mr. Wheedon: I do not think the friends of this law are justly chargeable with passing things as they are marked out for them, and without reference to arguments and reason. It is natural for the friends of a measure to consult together as to the best manner of carrying out their object; but the friends of this law have not determined to pass it without full discussion, or without good arguments for so doing. I here mention with pleasure the honorable course pursued by some of the opponents of this law. The course of our Speaker has been fair, and I believe the gentleman is honest in his opposition.

The question was then taken—Will the House concur in the Senate amendment?—and lost:

YEAS—Messrs. Barney, Beecroft, Bell, Bernhardt, Desnoyer, Earnest, Gibson, Hagerty, Hall, Kyle, Lavis, Morrison, Norton, O'Neil, Parker, Rosenthal, Schantz, Tallmadge, M. J. Thomas, Tobin, Torbert, Webster, Wheedon, Zimmerman, Horn—26.

NAYS—Allen, Atwater, Baker, Bartlett, Colley, Crawford, Donaldson, Estabrook, Gary, Hale, Harrington, Hart, Head, Hooker, Jeffrey, Ketchum, Knowlton, Lake, Lees, Mills, McCracken, McIndoe, Mitchell, Nichols, Noggle, Orton, Parkison, Purple, Reed, Remington, Rich, Rood, Spafford, Spaulding, Jesse Smith, John Smith, J. L. V. Thomas, Toay, Topliff, Wheeler, Worthington, Wright, Young—44.

The bill providing for election in the several Judicial Circuits, with Senate amendment, that no notice of election need be given in the 3d Circuit, came up, and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The bill concerning Miners' rights came up, with the Senate's refusal to concur in the House amendments. The question was, Will the House recede from their amendments?—which they refused to do.

A resolution from the Senate—"that hereafter all bills to amend or repeal any acts shall correctly state the title of said law and the subject-matter of the same"—was passed.

A bill appropriating to Thos. J. Townsead $13,50, in full for expenses as Traveling Emigrant Agent, was passed.

There was some discussion this afternoon, in the House, upon the tax law, but I have no time to give it. It will come up again to-morrow.

The Liquor bill was again sent to the Senate, and the question was then taken, Will the Senate recede from their amendment?—which they refused to do:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bashford, Dewey, Grant, Harvey, Loy, Miller, Sterling, Vittum, Wakely, West, Whittlesey—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Blair, Bowen, Cary, Dunn, Eldredge, Howell, Hunter, Mantz, McGarry, McLane, Reymert, Smith—13.

A committee of conference was appointed by the President of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Wakely, Reymert and Smith. Mr. Wakely for, and Messrs. Reymert and Smith against the bill as passed by the House.

The Senate struck out all after the enacting clause, in the bill repealing the act authorizing a dam across the Wisconsin River at Dell Creek, which has caused so much discussion here. The vote was 18 for striking out, to 5 against.

Governor Barstow exercised the veto power to-day. He sent the bill, dividing La Crosse and organizing Munroe county back to the House, with objections. What they are, I have not learned.

The House will doubtless appoint a committee of conference, to-morrow, in the Liquor Law.

The news of the rescue of the alleged fugitive slave at Milwaukee, has just reached here, and creates universal joy and approbation. I have heard but one opinion. I have heard a dozen times, while writing my report to-night, "Well, Milwaukee is coming out right, after all." Men who voted against the Anti-Nebraska resolutions said, if they were there, they would have helped.

I am now proud of my adopted city. I have longed to see this thing tried there. It has come, and my predictions have been fulfilled. The citizens of Milwaukee are not ready to become Hounds yet. Racine men, too, were there. She, too, is right on this question. It is a poor place for *Slave-Hunters and their Hounds* in either of these cities. It has created a great sensation here. The People are in favor of Humanity; and all the Jeffreys and Haynaus in the world cannot prevent it being manifested. In haste, H. J. P.

Judicial.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Washington Co., held at West Bend, on the 6th inst., it was—

Resolved, That we do hereby invite his Honor, Chas. H. Larrabee, of Ozaukee, to allow his name to come before the people of the 3d Judicial Circuit as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Judge, at the coming April election, and do hereby tender him our cordial support.

Resolved, That we do not recognize the call for a Convention to be held at Fox Lake, on the 21st day of March inst., as of any binding force upon ourselves or upon the candidate of our choice, but hereby express our determination to support him for that office, should he be a candidate either by conventional nomination or otherwise.

G. C. WILLIAMS,	N. W. TUPPER,
F. O. THORP,	JNO. SHELLEY,
L. F. FRISBY,	J. N. FRISBY.

We are glad to see the people of Washington County manifest a disposition to set at defiance the action of a party caucus for a Judicial nomination, and resolve to support a man for Judge on the ground of his fitness for the post, and not because he has been regularly endorsed by a few political wire-pullers.

Apportionment of the School Fund.

The annexed table shows the apportionment of the School Fund to the several counties of the State for the present year:

Counties	Amount.	Counties	Amount.
Adams	$285 84	Milwaukee	$9,128 88
Bad Ax	452 88	Outagamie	702 00
Brown	1,113 12	Oconto	230 40
Calumet	642 96	Ozaukee	2,928 24
Crawford	485 28	Portage	152 64
Columbia	3,191 04	Pierce	70 56
Dane	6,567 12	Racine	4,855 68
Dodge	6,212 16	Richland	514 08
Fond du Lac	4,595 04	Rock	6,330 88
Grant	4,888 08	St. Croix	174 96
Green	3,211 92	Sauk	2,948 40
Iowa	3,064 60	Sheboygan	3,605 76
Jefferson	5,024 72	Walworth	4,975 92
Kenosha	3,019 62	Washington	4,039 20
Lacrosse	302 40	Waukesha	5,848 56
Lafayette	3,378 96	Waupacca	497 52
Marathon	81 04	Waushara	556 56
Manitowoc	1,234 66	Winnebago	2,765 52
Marquette	2,593 41	Polk	51 12
Total			$99,749 52

Nebraska Meeting at Chester.

A meeting was held in Chester, Dodge Co., Feb 27th, without distinction of party, to protest against the Nebraska Swindle. The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the passage of the Nebraska Bill in the form that it is now before Congress.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That we will ever protest against the introduction of Slavery into territory now free.

THE wife of ALEX. HAMILTON was a daughter of Gen. SCHUYLER, of Albany, N. Y.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the House of R., on the 9th inst., Mr. Kerr, of North Carolina, offered an amendment to the Minnesota land bill which gives the money arising from the sale of the reserved sections to those States which have received to grants of land for internal improvements, according to their federal representation in Congress.

A long discussion followed, and the amendment was finally adopted, by a vote of 84 to 83.

A young man, who was desirous of creating a little fun for the good people of Kenosha, clothed himself in female attire and commenced parading the streets. His sport, however, was soon brought to an end by his being nabbed by by the City Marshal.

THE recent flood in Ohio did considerable damage and was quite extensive. The rivers throughout the southern portion of the State swelled to a point above high water mark. A great flood also occurred in various parts of Virginia and Maryland.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—Chas. Brown, Hans Johnson and E. Workener were committed to jail at Chicago, on Monday last, on charge of having murdered a man named ——.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Spring term of the Circuit Court, for Waukesha co., will commence on Monday next.

THE Temperance Bill has passed the New York Senate, by a vote of 21 to 11. It does not take effect until the 1st of Dec. next.

THE Waukesha Democrat comes out emphatically against land grants.

A. A. GRIFFITH, of this city, lectures at Waukesha, on Monday evening next.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY (Friday next) is to be celebrated at Waukesha.

THE Governor of Connecticut has appointed Friday, the 14th of April, to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

WILSON, the Mayor of Montreal, who figured in the Gavazzi riots, last June has been re-elected to the Mayoralty.

SIX thousand dollars have been raised in Hartford for the families of the victims of the late explosion.

TWO LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR will Lecture before the Young Men's Association, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16th and 17th, at YOUNG'S HALL.

☞ Subject—"JAPAN" and "THE ARABS."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lectures to commence at . . o'clock.

Tickets . . . cents, to be had at the Book-stores and at the Door. mar15d . .

ST. PATRICK'S DAY!

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY!

THE above Society will celebrate the Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, by a Grand Procession with the Milwaukee City Guards, and terminate the day's proceedings with a Supper at Metropolitan Hall, on FRIDAY the 17th of March inst.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Thomas Shehae,	Patrick McDonough,
David Wall,	William Kennedy,
Edmund Cooke	Michael McGrath
James Gorham	

☞ Tickets can be had of Gen. J. McManman, D. G. Power, T. Carney, O'Neil & McDonough, or from the members of the Committee, at $2,00 each, admitting a Lady and Gentleman. mar13td

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the Fire Department of the City of Milwaukee, will meet at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday, March 20th, at 7 P. M., to elect one Chief Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, and ten Fire Wardens, to serve the ensuing year. J. S. FILLMORE, Chief Engineer, March 10th, 1854.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, *a Certain Specific and Cure for Scorbutic Eruptions.*—Extract of a letter from Mr. Ablitt, Coemse, Leamington, dated Nov. 25, 1852. To Professor Holloway: Sir, a person named John Margoselas, of 19 Regent street, Leamington, was afflicted for eight years with scorbutic eruptions on the lips, and at length the whole surface of the mouth and lower part of the face were covered with sores. He tried all kinds of remedies without deriving any benefit whatever. At length he was recommended to use your Pills, which in three days produced a great change for the better, and in a short time effected a perfect cure. m15d1w

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Office of the Free Democrat,
MILWAUKEE, MARCH 15, 1854.

Weather warm and spring-like, and the mud is rapidly drying up. Very little grain coming in by wagon and market without excitement.

Wheat—white winter 115a120; club 114a115, hedgerow 106a110. Rye, 74a75. Barley, 56a57. Oats, 31a32. Corn, 40a45. Pork, $4a4,75.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!

THE MARSH TROUPE,
WILL PERFORM
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!
THIS EVENING, & EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AT YOUNG'S HALL!

PORTRAITS IN THE DRAMA:

Eva, *the Flower of the South*....Little Mary G. Marsh.
Uncle Tom, *the Faithful Slave*....Mr. G. C. Germon
With Song, "Old Folks at Home," and "Uncle Tom's Religion."
Harry, *Child of the Fugitive*... Master G. W. Marsh
St. Clair..........................Mr. Robert Marsh
With Song, "*To Eva in Heaven.*"
Deacon Perry..........................Mr. Le Moyne
George Harris.......................... " Douglas.
Gumption Cute.......................... " Lennox.
Aunt Ophelia, *from Vermont*.........Mrs. Marsh
Topsy, *the Girl that "never was born,"* " Lennox
Casey.................................. " Germon
Legree.................................Mr. Brown.
Phineas Fletcher....................... " Lenox.
Marks, *the Lawyer*.................... " Hodge
Haley.................................. " Allen.
Gumbo.................................. " Blair.
Mr. Shelby............................. " Taylor.
Geo. Shelby............................ " Hotto
Sam.................................... " Nugent
Mr. Wilson............................. " French.
Tom Loker.............................. " Hotto.
Skeggs................................. " Jones.
Andy................................... " Blair.
Alf. Mann.............................. " Smith.
Adolph................................. " Taylor.
Constable.............................. " Seaman.
Eliza, *the Fugitive's Wife*...........Miss Melisse
Aunt Chloe.............................Mrs. Blair.
Mrs. St. Clair......................... " Le Moyne.
Emeline................................Miss Greene.

TABLEAUX IN THE DRAMA:

1. Escape of Eliza; 2...The Trappers entrapped;
3. .The Freem'n's defence 4...Death of Little Eva;
5...Last of St. Clair; 6...Topsy butting the Yankee;
7...Casey helping Un. Tom 8. .Death of Uncle Tom.
9...Eva in Heaven.

Cards of Admission, 50 cents—Gallery 25 cents.

☞ No Free List whatever. Children in arms not admitted.

☞ Doors open at 7—Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

On Thursday and Friday,
16th and 17th insts., there will be an
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 2 o'clock. No performance on those evenings. Children 25 cents.
Milwaukee March 13, '54. dtf

SPRING STYLES OF HATS!

BARKER has just received the NEW SPRING STYLE OF HATS, from Beebe & Co. and Genin.
P. BARKER, 194 East Water Street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Peruvian Minister has notified the Department that ample damages will be paid for the outrages committed at the Chincha Islands, on the officers and crew of the ship Defiance.

The bills making Dubuque and Keokuk, in Iowa, ports of delivery, passed.

The jury in the case of the late D. Gardiner have just brought in their verdict that the deceased came to his death by means of strychnine and brucine administered by himself.

The analysis of the stomach was made by Drs. Reed and Steiner. A large quantity of strychnine was found. The powder found in the pocket of the deceased, was found to be strychnine.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Great fears are entertained for the safety of the ships Leviathan, Waterloo, Constitution and Jas. Drake. The Leviathan and Waterloo cleared Nov. 22d hence for Liverpool. The former ship, freight, cargo, is valued at $300,000; the latter at $125,000.

The Constitution cleared Dec. 22d for Havre, and is valued at $270,000.

The James Drake cleared for Cadiz Nov. 26, and is valued at $75,000.

The storage building of Geo. Marie, 268 Front street was damaged by fire yesterday.—A large amount of goods were in store, including 800 bales of cotton, 600 bbls. flour, 300 crates of crockery. Building damaged, to the amount of $3,000. Loss on goods $. . . to $60,000.

BOSTON, March 10.—The great clerical protest against the Nebraska bill, signed by 3050 clergymen, Presidents and Professors of Colleges, &c., in New England, is on its way to Washington in charge of Rev. H. M. Dexter, of this city.

Items by the Asia.

It was reported in Paris that Lord Raglan and Prince George, of Cambridge, and other distinguished officers of the English Army for the East, would pass through that city to Marseilles, and thence embark for Malta.

A private letter dated Athens, Feb. 9, describes the intense excitement existing among the Greeks. On that day 300 students of the University called in a body upon King Otho and demanded to be led against the Turks, and urging an alliance with Russia. On Feb. 10, the students of nearly all the schools in Athens determined to volunteer, and commenced selling their books and personal property for arms and ammunition.

Large sums were being contributed by private citizens—one having given $175,000 for the arming of volunteers. The King appears to be entirely powerless, so determined are the people on war against Turkey.

IF the *News* states truly, we have a wealthy kidnapper among us, who has offered a Thousand Dollars to have us kidnapped. Who is this man of wealth? We venture to say, that however rich he is in purse, he is bankrupt in moral character. Give the public his name. His light should not be hid under a bushel.

ENTERPRISING.—The *Kenosha Democrat* of Friday last, was yet in ignorance of the fact that Senator Walker *did* vote against the Nebraska bill. Is our neighbor now satisfied of the whereabouts of Senator Walker?

ERIE WAR.—The War of the "Gauges" has again broken out at Erie. On monday the mob, under the direction of the Mayor of Erie, tore up the track crossing Sassafras Street.

Senator Toucey Hung.—We are informed that Senator Toucey was hung in effigy in Main st., New London on Monday night by people of that city who where incensed at his vote for the Nebraska bill. Over the head of the effigy was a placard, with the words "Toucey the traitor."—*Hartford Courant.*

AGITATION.—Since the Administration have commenced "agitation" by repealing the compromise of 1820, it will be seen that the good people of Milwaukee have followed suit by nullifying one of the compromises of 1850, and declared a certain man "forever free."—*Chicago Journal.*

Howard Life Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned is Agent for the above Company. Office, Wisconsin street, next door to the Marine Bank. JAMES P. GREVES.

☞ **NOTICE.**—TO ALL WHO WISH TO USE GAS.—All applications to . . . must be made at our Office, corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, under Kirby's Jewelry Store, each will be served in turn respectively. M. W. CLARKE.

GAS! GAS! GAS!—THE SUBSCRIBER having procured an EXPERIENCED WORKMAN from one of our eastern cities, is now prepared to put up all kinds of GAS FITTING in DWELLINGS, STORES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, &c., &c., in a *neat, substantial and workmanlike manner.* All jobs will be *warranted and done with despatch.*

☞ All those who wish Gas Pipe put up will leave their orders at the office of the Mil. Gas Light Co., corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, under Kirby's Jewelry Store, which shall be promptly attended to. M. W. CLARKE.

TUCKER & GARVEY.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery.

☞ Real Estate Brokers, Emigrant, Money and General Insurance Agents.

☞ Office immediately over Marshall & Ilsley's Bank corner of Huron and East Water streets, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. C. K. GARVEY. [j3dly] WM. H. TUCKER.

STAGES LEAVE MILWAUKEE

FOR CHICAGO, every morning at 7½ o'clock, for Sheboygan every day, (except Sunday,) at 4 o'clock, A. M.

Also, for Watertown, from the Forest House, in connection with the Railroad, at 8½ A. M.

Also, for Madison every day, (except Sunday,) in connection with the Railroad at Stoughton.
jan2 FRINK & CO.

J. W. HASKIN,
PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
At the Chequered Warehouse, near the foot of EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

HAVING a commodious Ware-House, advantageously located, we are prepared to transact every variety of our business with promptness and despatch; and liberal Cash advances will be made, if desired, on property in store, for sale or shipment. We are prepared to contract freight to and from Boston and New York, at the lowest rates.

Please call on us before completing business arrangements. J. W. HASKIN.
mar12-d1yr J. HADLEY.

THOMAS VAUX,
(from New York,)
Window Shade Manufacturer and Sign Painter,
21 Mason Street, Milwaukee,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

☞ He has on hand a good assortment of the latest and best styles of washable Transparent Window Shades, Store Shades and Screens made at the shortest notice, and all kinds of Shades made to order.

☞ Emblems painted on Shades for I. O. of O. F., I. O. of R., S. of T., &c. Also, Sign Painting. sept9

1854. 1854.

CLEMENT'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS running in the above line, will leave this Port—
For Chicago, every morning, at 8 o'clock; and
For Sheboygan, every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, "weather permitting."
This line connects at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads.
mar10 KELLOGG & STRONG, Agents.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

[illegible] BOOTH, Local Editor.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 15

Those who want to make known what they have to sell to people in town or country, will advertise in the FREE DEMOCRAT, as this Paper has an extensive circulation. Short stories, and to the point. Send in your orders before 8 a m to appear in afternoon paper. Terms reasonable.

Local, Miscellaneous, News, &c.

For Miscellany &c. see 1st and 4th pages.

[illegible]

Young Men's Association

[illegible]

Police Court

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT. JUDGE HUBBELL presiding.

[illegible]

Hanging of Cartwright

[illegible]

SHOOTING.—We are informed that a man named Patrick Hunter shot his neighbor Michael Bradly, on the bank of the Neshoto river in the town of Mishicott on Tuesday the [illegible] inst. about mid day. They had a difference about shingle bolts, and during the dispute Hunter shot Bradly inflicting a mortal wound. A brother of the latter and a boy were the only persons present, and it is represented that Hunter had [illegible] of his gun to shoot the second Bradly, and was only prevented from doing so by the entreaties of his victim. A warrant was issued for Hunter's arrest on Wednesday, and an officer sent in pursuit but he has not yet been found. Bradly was alive on Wednesday night, but his case was considered hopeless by the Doctors. He has a wife and two children, and is represented as a worthy man.—*Manitowoc Herald*

Shall we ever see the time when that we can go to Milwaukee and back by Railroad the same day? The distance by R. R. is 20½ miles. We have seen the time when we could go there and back through the mud in one day—but now it takes two days by Railroad. Good accommodation, that!—*Waukesha Democrat*

THE Washington *Globe* of Thursday evening says that the debate during last Thursday and Friday will make at least one hundred columns in that paper, and that before the publication it will be submitted to the speakers for revision.

THE alleged frauds committed upon the pension office by Gen Ford, Judge Vondersmith and Alderman Evans, of Lancaster, Pa., have extended over a space of fifteen years, and amount drawn during that period from the U. S. Treasury is nearly $50,000.

George L. Newcomb, the native American candidate, has been elected Mayor the Salem, Mass., by 700 majority. The Board of Aldermen, of the same ticket are also successful.

New Common Council.

At 20 minutes past seven, the acting President, Stoddard H. Martin, called the old Board to order—9 members present.

Mr. Jenkins offered a Resolution to appropriate $300 to Cicero Comstock for clerk hire to April 1st—passed unanimously.

Mr. Jenkins moved that the new Mayor and the new Board be sworn in.

President Martin made a neat and appropriate valedictory, and declared the old Board dissolved.

Judge Jenkins then administered the oath of office to Mayor Kilbourn, who called the new Board to order. The Clerk called the roll when all but Mr. Ludington answered to their names. The Mayor then delivered the following brief and pertinent

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Common Council

Six years ago, on the present occasion, I had the honor of uniting with the Aldermen of this city to form the City Board. How brief the space of time since then! and yet how great the changes which that brief time has wrought! In this Board the change has been complete.—Not one of the old familiar faces that sat with me in council then is here to greet me now. And recently [illegible] [illegible] Old associations sundered, and new ones formed. Nor is it only here and in the social circle, [illegible] in the congregated mass of people that we are made conscious of such changes, but the physical condition of our city itself reminds us of the flight of time, and the progress as well as the mutability of human affairs. Our city has within that time doubled its population, increased from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand souls, and quadrupled its permanent improvement and business capital and resources.

We are called upon, gentlemen, by the public voice [illegible] wisdom, prudence and zeal for the public welfare, which kind [illegible] sounds [illegible] and I trust that each of us will so discharge his duty, as to carry with him in [illegible] the approval of his own conscience and the approbation of the public. We find upon entering into our respective duties the [illegible] and prospects of our city in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. [illegible] charge [illegible] duties [illegible] strength to all [illegible] principles which tend [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] wealth [illegible] for the [illegible] possession [illegible] the proper and [illegible] object of civil association except so far [illegible] conducive to the comfort, improvement and elevation of our race, and [illegible] all the ways [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] the transaction of business and the [illegible] of wealth, let us keep also in view the important and paramount purposes for which we have been entrusted with the management of the municipal affairs of our favored and highly favored city.

My object on this occasion is to be brief, and I shall not therefore trouble you with an extended review or discussion of the past acts of the city government, nor of those measures required for the convenience and future business operations of our people, but content myself by [illegible] to some of the most prominent [illegible] [illegible] the future the consideration of others as [illegible] circumstances shall bring them before us.

In a business point of view, two subjects present themselves to my mind prominently above all others, requiring not only the exercise of all the powers of this Board, but also the united and undivided support of all good citizens who feel the importance of placing Milwaukee in the commanding attitude which she ought to occupy.

These are the perfection of our Railroad system, and the improvement of our River and Harbor to meet the demands and actual requirements of commerce.

The city has contributed largely in aid of the lines of Railroads into the interior, and is making still further and larger additions to such aid for the purpose of securing the benefits which are to be derived from these improvements, and it is but right that her voice should be heard and guided by the several companies who have these works in charge. There has been a lack of concert among these companies and in some instances a spirit of hostility in [illegible] greatly detrimental to the best interest of the city, which ought to be discouraged by the Board and by our citizens at large. In union there is strength, and if we had no other evidence of the truth of this maxim the example of Chicago might teach us. It is needful to Milwaukee to contribute her aid to different works which from their position will conflict and interfere with each other, but it is undoubtedly the part of wisdom to aid all such as are [illegible] will contribute to the business [illegible] city. A system may undoubtedly be devised, and no time ought to be lost in doing it, by which all the Roads now in progress may be made to act in harmony and strengthen each other, and there is no place so proper for such a measure to originate as in the Common Council, a body which has peculiarly in its keeping the business interest of the city.—In fact it is a duty which the Council owes to the whole body of the tax-payers to see that all advances made for the aid of Railroad companies shall be so invested as not to damage any interest of the city but as shall by harmonizing all promote every interest.

On more than one occasion I have suggested such a system, the outlines of which I will here repeat for the consideration of the Board in order that the idea may be tangibly presented.—It is known to those conversant with the subject that the charter under which the first Road was commenced contained (very improperly) a provision making Madison a point, which involved the necessity of locating the line of the Road through that place. At the same time that this necessity was imposed on the Company, it was deemed essential to secure to Milwaukee the trade of the Southern tier of counties, and in order to do this, and still comply with the requirements of the charter, a large circuit and increase of distance was rendered necessary.—Had there been no intermediate points between Milwaukee and the Mississippi to restrict the Company to a better location of the Road would have been made by going still farther south, as nearly straight as practicable through Janesville to the Mississippi, at or near Dubuque.—But to run the line to Janesville and then to Madison would have involved a still greater circuit and distance than the present line, so that the Directors decided that it was inadmissible. This was the fault of an unreasonable legislative requirement for which the Board of Directors ought not to be held responsible.

This is one of the errors of the past, which, as far as practicable, we ought to remedy by future action. To accomplish this, I propose that an effort be made to obtain a connection of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad at Janesville, with the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, or by some other means take measures to induce the former of said companies to reach the Mississippi as near Dubuque as practicable, that being an important Railroad focus for the system of Railroads in Iowa. Such an extension of that Road would leave the way clear without conflict for the Watertown Road to pursue its way to the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, taking Madison in its course. This arrangement would also withdraw the Watertown road from conflicting with the La Crosse road, which it must necessarily do if the original design of its projectors should be carried out, by extending it by way of Portage City to La Crosse.

If the Milwaukee and the Mississippi company and the Milwaukee and Watertown company can be induced to enter into this arrangement, the line of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road will pursue its original route without obstruction or conflict with them, and all tend to strengthen and enlarge the business of the city, while if the two former should pursue their original plan we shall lose the business of a large and interesting region of our State, embracing the whole mineral district, and abandon to Chicago the whole lead trade of Wisconsin, which naturally belongs to us, and which, by a wise system of measures, can be permanently secured to the enterprising business men of our city.

This is too important a matter to be longer neglected, and I conceive it to be the bounden duty of the Common Council, as the political embodiment of the City, to take active measures, and insist on something being immediately done to remedy the error and oversight heretofore committed on this subject.

If this arrangement can be adopted and carried out by the several companies interested, Milwaukee would rejoice in the most complete system of internal communication of any city in the western country. She would have three direct lines extending south-west, west and north-west, entirely across the State, touching the Mississippi at the three most important points on that great thoroughfare, at points upon which the business of the country beyond the Mississippi, in Iowa and Minnesota, will naturally concentrate, and which, by the proposed plan, will, in a great measure, be commanded by Milwaukee. These three great lines—thus extending in different directions across the State and acting in concert, instead of opposing each other—together with the Fond du Lac Road and the Horicon Road, will command the greater part of the trade of our own State, a large part of the business of the Upper Mississippi, and of the States of Iowa and Minnesota, through all future time, and concentrate in our city a larger business than can be commanded by any other western town, Chicago not excepted.

The subject of our Harbor at the Straight Cut and the dredging of the River to enable shipping to enter freely, and transact business at our wharves, is secondary in importance to no other interest, except it may be the early completion of the several lines of Railroads now in progress. I discussed this subject at length in my communication to the Council in 1848, [illegible] from which have been made by the city papers within a few days past, and all that I can with propriety add here in that behalf, is that I have seen no reason to change or modify any of the views then and there expressed. I am still of the opinion that the City ought with its own means, and without delay, to proceed in the construction of the Harbor at the Straight Cut, without reference to what Congress may or may not do, and I believe that the public sentiment of the City is now up to sustain the Common Council in the most effective measures for that purpose. I therefore submit the question to your consideration, with an expression of the conviction in my own mind, that it is alike demanded by the public voice and by the substantial interests of the City.

Various matters of minor interest, in the way of improvement will demand your attention, to which, however, it is not necessary for me here to advert. But I will take this occasion to mention one which duly presses itself upon our attention, but which is a little more than usually obvious at this time, owing to the particular season of the year and state of the weather. I refer to the condition of our principal avenues of business, and especially to East Water Street, from Oneida street to the lower bridge; also West Water from Cedar to Spring street, also Spring, from the Bridge to Third street. These especially, and the sidewalks on all those parts above mentioned, ought to receive immediate attention.

As a general proposition, the police of the City is well organised and efficient. Our people being generally of a moral and law-abiding character, but little *power* in this department is necessary. Slight ebullitions, however, will sometimes show themselves, even in the best regulated communities, which require, momentarily, the restraining care and influence of a judicious police. But although the general character of our people is so highly moral, yet I regret the necessity which forces on us the confession that there is *one* at least, and perhaps more than one unprincipled person among us, who seems bent on mischief of the most serious character. The frequent fires which have swept different parts of the city for several weeks past (evidently the work of incendiaries, and apparently the result of a deliberate and extensive plan,) call loudly on you for some mode of prevention. I hope your wisdom will enable you to devise some such plan, which by its speedy adoption may save the city from further damage.

The Fire Department is a most invaluable branch of our City service, and is entitled to your highest consideration, and to the support of all classes of our citizens. Prevention is better than cure, and it is better to *prevent* fires than to *put them out*, but in cases where prevention is impossible, an active and well organised Fire Department is indispensable. Such an one Milwaukee undoubtedly has, and we owe to its able chief and active members the grateful thanks of a city, for the limited extent to which all the recent fires have been permitted to ravage.

The educational and charitable institutions of the City are generally well organised, and under the care of excellent, able and worthy conductors, whereby intellectual food for the rising generation and comfort to the unfortunate and afflicted is bountifully provided. Thus, our city and its institutions are pursuing a course of public usefulness which must strengthen and perpetuate them to the latest time, for the benefit of unnumbered generations.

Gentlemen, I hope we shall be so fortunate as to leave these in no worse condition than we find them.

BYRON KILBOURN.

The Rules of the last Council, on motion of Ald Hadley, were adopted as the rules of the new Board.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a President of the Board, Messrs Jenkins and Wunderly acting as tellers.

The votes were for, Jackson Hadley 13, blank 1. Mr Hadley was declared duly elected President.

The Council then proceeded to the election of a Clerk.

R Whitehead had 6 votes, S C West 3, Thos Lorenzen 2, Mr Kasten 3. No choice.

Second ballot—R Whitehead 9, S C West 2, Kasten 3.

Mr Whitehead was declared elected Clerk.

The Council then proceeded to designate by ballot two official papers, the one in English and the other in German.

The vote for the English paper stood as follows:

Wisconsin 7, News 4, Sentinel 2, Free Democrat 1. No choice.

Second ballot—Wisconsin 8, News 2, Sentinel 1.

The *Wisconsin* was declared chosen.

The vote for the German official paper was as follows:

Wisconsin Banner 4, Volksfreund 8, See Bote 2.

The *Volksfreund* was declared chosen.

Voted to proceed to elect City Surveyor.

W S Trowbridge had 14 votes and was declared unanimously elected.

Voted that 500 copies of the Mayor's Inaugural be published.

The bonds of the City Treasurer, and of the Constables from the different Wards were referred to a select committee.

The Mayor announced as the Bridge Committee, Messrs Hadley, Geisberg, Reed, Kane, and Mitchell.

The Bridge Committee were instructed to keep Menomonee Bridge in a passable condition.

Voted that this Committee receive sealed proposals for tending Bridges, up to the next regular meeting, a week from Thursday.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The receipts for the National Washington Monument, during the month of February last, amounted to $1,011 74. The expenditures were $1,583 50.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

1854. .... MARCH .... 1854.

Days of the Month and Week		Sun rises H M	Sun sets H M	Days of the Month and Week		Sun rises H M	Sun sets H M
1	Wednesday	6 36	5 51	17	Friday	6 9	6 9
2	Thursday	6 35	5 52	18	Saturday	6 7	6 10
3	Friday	6 33	5 53	19	SUNDAY	6 6	6 11
4	Saturday	6 31	5 54	20	Monday	6 4	6 12
5	SUNDAY	6 30	5 55	21	Tuesday	6 2	6 13
6	Monday	6 28	5 56	22	Wednesday	6 0	6 14
7	Tuesday	6 26	5 57	23	Thursday	5 59	6 15
8	Wednesday	6 25	5 58	24	Friday	5 57	6 17
9	Thursday	6 23	5 59	25	Saturday	5 55	6 18
10	Friday	6 21	6 0	26	SUNDAY	5 53	6 18
11	Saturday	6 20	6 1	27	Monday	5 52	6 20
12	SUNDAY	6 18	6 3	28	Tuesday	5 50	6 21
13	Monday	6 16	6 4	29	Wednesday	5 48	6 22
14	Tuesday	6 14	6 5	30	Thursday	5 46	6 23
15	Wednesday	6 13	6 6	31	Friday	5 45	6 24
16	Thursday	6 11	6 7				

LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN.

Members of the Senate and Assembly.

SENATE

District		District	
1	H N Smith	14	Duncan Howell
2	Joseph F Fox	15	Levi Sterling
3	A M Blair,	16	Nelson Dewey
4	Edrus Mantz,	17	Ezra Miller
5	E M Hunter	18	Louis P Harvey
6	Edward M Curry	19	Benjamin Allen
7	J W Cary	20	Charles A Eldridge
8	L Virgil [illegible]	21	Coles Bashford,
9	George R M Lane	22	J B Bowen
10	James D Reymert	23	David S Vittum
11	P T Whittlesey	24	Francis H West,
12	Eleaza Wakely	25	John Q Adams
13	Charles Dunn,		

ASSEMBLY

Adams and Sauk Counties—Cyrus C. Remington.
Brown, Kewaunee and Door—Linus Desnoyer.
Bad Ax and Crawford—Wm. A. Terhune.
Calumet—Alexander H. Hart.
Chippewa and La Crosse—Wm. J. Gibson.
Columbia—A. C. Ketchum, Alr. [illegible]
Dane—C. R. Head, Sam'l H. Baker, Peter Matts, Harry Parns, Harlow S. Orton.
Dodge—R. J. Gafney, George Fox, Francis McCormick, Rufus Parker, Allen H. Atwater, John W. Davis.
Fond du Lac—Martin J. Thomas, [illegible] Tollmadge, Edward Boener, M. M. Donaldson.
Grant—Lewis Reed, Wm. Hull, Miles K. Young, Wm. Jeffrey, Edward Estabrook.
Green—Abner Mitchell.
Iowa—John Tracy, Dennis W. [illegible]
Jefferson—Charles J. Bell, David Morrison, Darius Reed, Wm. Fuste, Theodore B. [illegible]
Kenosha—Samuel Hale, Jesse Hooker.
Lafayette—Peter Parkinson, James H. Knowlton, James H. Earnest.
Marquette—Samuel M. Crocker.
Marquette and Waushara—A. [illegible]
Milwaukee—Jackson Hadley, Wm. [illegible], Edward O'Neil, Henry [illegible], Wm. F. Webster, John [illegible], Peter Lewis, Timothy Hogarty, John Crawford.
Manitowoc—James S. Kyle.
Oconto, Outagamie and Waupacca—David S. [illegible]
Ozaukee—Fred. W. Horn, Milo H. Wheeler.
Portage and Marathon—Walter D. McIndoe.
Racine—Nelson R. Norton, Charles S. Wright, John Smith, Thomas West.
Richland—Nathaniel Wheeler.
Rock—John V. [illegible], Thomas [illegible], Samuel G. Colley, Daniel Noggle, Joseph Spaulding.
Sheboygan—Adolphus Rosenthal, John Mattoe.
St. Croix, Lapointe, &c.—Wm. M. Torbert.
Walworth—Simeon W. Spafford, Wm. F. [illegible], P. W. Lake, Andrew Whiting, O. L. Bartlett, P. G. Harrington.
Washington—Adam Schantz, Philip Zimmermann.
Waukesha—Dennis Worthington, Chauncey H. Purple, Edward Lees, Jesse Smith.
Winnebago—Corydon L. Rich, George [illegible]

TO THE HAT WEARING COMMUNITY.

Spring and Summer Fashion for 1854!

WE have now ready, our SPRING STYLE of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, and we would call the attention of our customers and the public to the style and quality now manufacturing. Thankful for the liberal patronage received the past season no pains will be spared to merit their patronage. Our House has gained for the quality of its manufacture.

Persons leaving their orders can depend on getting a Hat every way suited to their taste.

BARDSLEY & SCHLEIFER, Fashionable Hatters, No. 1?? East Water street, 2 doors from the entrance to the U. S. Hotel.

MILWAUKEE CITY BANK!

OF

KNEELAND & HULL,

—No. 217—

East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THIS BANK is engaged in the business of BANKING in all its departments except the issuing of bank notes, and will always be prepared to purchase approved Business Paper, Bills, Bonds, Notes, Drafts, Bank Certificates, City, County and other Corporation Orders, &c., &c.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of Six Per Cent. subject to Check of Depositor without notice.

Money loaned to our customers IN ANY SUMS, and for any time, from one to ninety days.

Bills, Notes, &c., received for collection, and proceeds remitted at current rates.

Eastern and Southern sight and time Exchange always for sale in sums to suit. Sept 1st 1853 (dac)

TOWNSEND, FINKLER & CO.,

BANKING AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,

No. 215 East Water Street.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN EXCHANGE and Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe for sale at the lowest current rates. Money Loaned and Business Paper purchased and negotiated. The highest market price paid for City, County and Railroad Orders, &c. Bills and Notes collected without charge and remitted at current rates.

Interest allowed on Deposits at the rate of Six per cent. Premiums paid for Gold and Silver Coin. Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Gold and Silver Coin for sale. Illegal Currency taken for collection. mar1d1y

G. PAPENDIEK & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 210, East Water Street.

DRAFTS constantly for sale at the lowest current rates on NEW YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO, *CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ETC.*

Also on the following places in Europe

Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, a. m. Leipsig, London, Paris, etc.

Six per cent. p. a. interest allowed on deposits made for one month and longer.

NOTICE.—THE ATLANTA BANK of Georgia, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the Subscribers, and as such owners, they are personally liable for all its issues, in terms of the act of incorporation. The notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that Ohio and Indiana money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank, at three quarters of one per cent. discount.

Chicago, April 23, 1853. GEO. SMITH & CO.

THE EXCHANGE BANK—(OF WM. J. BELL & CO.)—Recently organized under the Banking Law of this State, is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Collections made in any part of this State, on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

SIGHT EXCHANGE for sale on Eastern and Southern Cities. ja27

SAMUEL MARSHALL CHARLES F. ILSLEY

MARSHALL & ILSLEY, BANKERS, in "Furlong's New Block," corner of East Water and Huron streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, constantly on hand. my1

THE STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN is now prepared to do business under the Banking Law of the State. Exchange sold on the principal Cities of the Union at current rates. Special rates of interest allowed on deposites.

my21 M. S. SCOTT, Cashier.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—This Office will open at 8 A. M. and close at 9 P. M., from and after this date until further notice.

J. A. NOONAN, P. M.

November 21, 1853. n19tf

NOTICE.—THE PROBATE OFFICE will be kept in BIRCHARD'S BLOCK, front room, second story, on the southwest corner of Spring and West Water streets. CHAS. E. JENKINS, County Judge.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2d, 1854. j3d3m

HENRY NIEDECKEN,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Book-Binder, Ruler and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NEWS AND BOOK INK FOR SALE.

Next door north of the Post Office. aug13-d1y

1854. 1854.

NICHOLS, BRITT & Co.,

PRODUCE, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Flour, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Water Lime, &c.,

BROWN WAREHOUSE, ERIE STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Liberal Cash Advances made on property for sale in this or any of the Eastern markets.

Also Agents for the sale of all kinds of *Country Produce, Wool and all other property*, and will endeavor at all times to obtain the *best market rates and make prompt returns.*

Office at the Depot of the M. & M. Railroad Co.

Nichols, Britt & Co. are also Agents for the Troy and Erie Line.

Consignments for the city or the line of the Railroad, and for the country generally respectfully solicited.

Merchandise consigned to us will receive prompt attention.

Thankful for the patronage and favors extended to us the past year, we shall endeavor by a prompt and prompt attention to business, to merit its continuance.

M. S. NICHOLS,
C. P. BRITT,
H. A. NICHOLS.

REFERENCES.

ALEX. MITCHELL, Prest Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.
J. CRAMER, Prest State Bank of Wisconsin.
DAVID FERGUSON, Cash'r Wis. Mar. Fire Ins. Co. Bank.
M. S. SCOTT, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

1854.} {1854.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS HOUSE!

S. J. MATHER,

205 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

—LUDINGTON'S BLOCK—

HAS on hand, and for sale by the PACKAGE or repack to order, a LARGE STOCK of

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

AT EASTERN PRICES. ALSO

GOLD BAND AND WHITE CHINA,

IN SETS OR BY THE PIECE.

Lamps, Looking-Glasses, Table Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, &c.

Hotel Keepers, Merchants and others will find this the BEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM IN THE STATE.

All Wares carefully packed for the Country Trade.

S. J. MATHER, 205 East Water st.

EVERGREENS! EVERGREENS!

THE following varieties: BALSAM AND NORWAY FIR, SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK AND ARBOR VITÆ.

It is a well known fact, that for the last ten or more years, large quantities of [illegible] and Spruce have been brought from the islands in the Lake in vessels and sold in Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, at prices called *Cheap*, say from [illegible] shillings each. [illegible] quantity sold will amount to many hundred dollars each year, and it is equally well known that not over one in a hundred have lived. The few that have lived have not [illegible] [illegible] over [illegible] each. [illegible] will warrant them to live. [illegible] in Milwaukee, Racine, Whitewater, Janesville, Madison, Watertown, or at any town or village on the M. & M. Railroad. I will superintend the planting out, and guarantee them to live provided enough are taken in any one town to amount to $20. My trees have been grown in my garden for the last five years, are perfectly healthy, and trained in a beautiful Pyramidal form. Samples can be seen on the premises of C. WALL, Esq., Milwaukee, or in my garden.

PIE PLANT.

Cahoon's Seedling Pie Plant. I have for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. It is so well known in Wisconsin that I deem a description unnecessary.

FRUIT TREES.

Best leading varieties of Apples, Plums, Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Raspberries, and Gooseberries; the best stock both of American and English. Also, new English Prize varieties under cultivation, and I will be ready for delivery, as soon as fully tested in this climate. Among many varieties imported last season will be found the following with their weights and colors: London Lord, 37 pwt. 7 grs., Catherine Yellow, 32 pwt. 8 grs., Hampers Green, 28 pwt. 13 grs., Cossac White, 28 pwt. 8 grs.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Most of the old leading varieties, and many new and very choice ones. To those who cannot afford to wait for common sized Shrubs to grow, can be accommodated with large clusters of Deutzias, Syringas, Lilacs and Weigelas, from six to ten times the usual size, sold from Nurseries. I will warrant them to live and bloom the first season. For [illegible] Mountain Ash, both American and European, grown from seed, of beautiful form and vigorous growth.

Dahlias, a large stock and very choice varieties, equal to any that will be offered in the western market.

Peonies, of various shades and colors.

Mexican Tiger Flowers, and many other Bulbs, Tubers and Flowering Roots, &c.

Old Colony Sweet Corn, raised by the Rev. A. R. Pope. It is a true hybrid and the most remarkable variety ever produced. It was raised in 1847 from the southern white impregnated with the early New England Sweet Corn. The ears are of remarkable size, from 16 to 24 rows each. It is the richest, sweetest, and most delicious Corn known.

Also Stowell's EVERGREEN SWEET CORN, so fully described by Prof. J. J. Mapes of the Working Farmer.

Both of the above varieties were raised by me the past year and were fully ripe before the first frost. The yield was more than double that of any of the old varieties of Sweet Corn. The seed of both the above named kinds will be put up in packages and sold for one shilling each, and will be deposited in the Seed Stores in the Eastern and Central parts of the State.

Trees, Shrubs and Roots will be delivered in Milwaukee early in April. B. F. CAHOON

Kenosha, March 11 1854. mr14d4wr

HIBBARD & MCKAY,

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 202 West Water Street, Milwaukee,

(Opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church)

Have always on hand a complete assortment and are prepared to manufacture everything in their line of the BEST MATERIAL on the shortest notice, and in a style unsurpassed for neatness and durability by any establishment in the city.

They promise entire satisfaction in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care, and all they ask is a trial.

Give them a call and judge for yourselves. As they feel confident that a continuation of your favors will follow.

Remember the place—No. 202 West Water Street, opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church. feb11y

PROVE THEM A HUMBUG.

WHERE IS THE PERSON, who has applied, and not been cured,

Dr. J. Pettit's American Eye Salve,

to his smarting, tortured, inflamed eyes or eyelids, or to his irritating sore, or burn, or that has used as prescribed

Dr. J. Pettit's Canker Balsam,

for Canker, or Calomel sore mouth or other disease of the mouth, tongue or throat, that has pronounced either, to be a HUMBUG?

These safe, cheap and *warranted remedies*, whose reputation is world wide, should be kept in every family, and directions on the wrappers read.

To be had, wholesale and retail at Bosworth & Sons, Johnson's, Clarke's, Teech's, Peel Green & Button's, Orton's, and all Druggists of Milwaukee. mar8d1m

CITY BOOK BINDERY!

—AND—

PAPER RULING ESTABLISHMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to execute all kinds of Book Binding in a Neat and Durable style. Magazines, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Music, Newspapers, Old Books, &c., bound to order.

BLANK BOOK BINDING.

He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of BLANK BOOK PAPER from the best Mills in the country, suitable for large Blank Books for Banks, Railroad Companies, Merchants, Insurance Offices, &c., &c.

All Work warranted to Please.

Persons wishing anything in our line, will please call at 219 East Water Street, over Kneeland & Hull's Bank. E. QUIN,

feb22d1m Late Foreman at H. Niedecken's.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS!

Always on hand for Sale, and made to Order, by F. V. & C. HORNING.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Steam Power formerly owned by William Hawkins, on the East side of Milwaukee River, just in rear of the Post Office, are now prepared to fill all orders with despatch. And being practical mechanics, they feel confident that they shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. WOOD taken in exchange for Sash, Doors, or Blinds.

N. B.—All sorts of JOBBING done with despatch. dec6-daweow

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND BROMA.

W. BAKER & CO.'s American and Vanilla Premium Chocolates, Cocoa and Broma, to which first premiums have been awarded by the chief Institutes and Fairs of the Union, are for sale by all the principal Grocers in the United States, and by their agents.—

HUSSEY & MURRAY, New York, GRANT & TWELLS, Philadelphia; THOS. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore, KENNETT & DUDLEY, Cincinnati, Ohio. WALTER BAKER & Co.

March 31, 1853. apr6-d1yris *Dorchester, Mass.*

WANTED,

A SITUATION for two respectable Boys—9 and 11 years of age—with some Farmer in the country. Part of their board and support will be paid in cash, and the rest in services, as shall be agreed upon.

Inquire at this office. mar18 3twtw

130 TONS OF COAL FOR SALE [illegible] THE MILWAUKEE GAS WORKS, at Retail or Wholesale. M. W. [illegible] [illegible] Secretary and Superintendent.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

THESE PILLS being composed entirely of medicinal herbs are of a most harmless nature, while the extraordinary virtues they possess have rendered them universally popular in nearly every part of the world. The immense success they have met with throughout the States is mainly attributable to their wonderful efficacy in the cure of bilious complaints and disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Persons who persevere in using them in accordance with the directions, will be [illegible]

[illegible]

S. JOHNSON, Jr., Agent for Wisconsin of Holloway's Medicines, 151 East Water street, Milwaukee.

JAMES G. BATTERSON'S

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

435 North Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

JAMES G. BATTERSON has constantly on hand, or manufactured to order,

Monuments, Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., in every variety of [illegible] and adapted for execution in American and Italian Marble, Free Stone or Granite.

Mantles—In Statuary, Egyptian, Lisbon, Irish, Brocatelle, and Sienna Marble, many of which are richly carved and from the most beautiful designs.

Tessellated Tiling—In Vein Marble, and Minton's Encaustic Tiling, in new and elegant patterns, and laid in the most approved manner.

Garden Statuary, Vases, Fountains, &c., furnished to order.

Builder's Materials. [illegible] supplied with every description of Work in Brown Stone, and on short notice.

Carving and Ornamental Work—in every style and [illegible].

In addition [illegible] Steam Power and Machinery for [illegible] and polishing stone, enables [illegible] work [illegible] in the shortest possible time. jy9dlt

WISCONSIN EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED would most respectfully announce to the public that they will continue to run a Daily Express from Milwaukee to Janesville, and from Janesville to Milwaukee, leaving Milwaukee every evening, and Janesville every morning [illegible]. They send a trusty messenger with each [illegible], who will attend to the collecting notes and [illegible] that may be entrusted to their care. They [illegible] confident that it will be for the [illegible] [illegible] merchants and others [illegible] to purchase goods at Milwaukee or Chicago, [illegible] any description to any point on the Road to [illegible], they can have it done [illegible] and without delay, [illegible] with the various points to which goods and packages have been directed and the [illegible] of our Agents, we have not lost a single package, nor incurred any loss [illegible] during the time we have been engaged in the business.

oc18tf HOLTON & CO.

TO MY AMERICAN FRIENDS,

WHO ARE STUDYING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE I would recommend [illegible] my most exquisite stock of GERMAN LITERATURE [illegible] mention—

GOETHE'S COMPLETE WORKS, latest edition.
[illegible] Herman und Dorothea.
SCHILLER'S WORKS. Poems.
HERDER'S COMPLETE WORKS. [illegible]
Lenau, Uhland, [illegible], Freiligrath's Poems.
Lady Lou's Pyrker's Perle [illegible] and Tunisias.
Nibelungenlied.
Deutscher Hausschatz—[illegible] Deutschen Volkes (Poetical Treasury of the German Nation)
Auerbach's Dorfgeschichten.
Tales of Grimm, [illegible], and many others, too numerous to enumerate, [illegible] quite adapted to make the scholar acquainted with the [illegible] richness, beauty and spirit of this language.

Just received [illegible] almost 600 vols.—of READY MADE [illegible]

An assortment of [illegible] &c. &c.

dec13 [illegible] Market Square.

SOMETHING NEW!

At No. 239 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL

J. HARDY,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in every Variety of

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF

Table Knives and Forks, Spring Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., &c.,

Of Approved Makes and superior quality.

J. H. having been [illegible] in England engaged in the Cutlery Business [illegible] to receive Cutlery direct from the [illegible] and supply Western Merchants with articles of superior quality on the most reasonable terms.

He has a large and well assorted Stock on hand, and is constantly receiving additions to replace sales.

Call and examine for yourselves.

dec17 dactf J. HARDY.

A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

And Manufacturers of every description of

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

No. 197 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

dec14l MARTIN'S BLOCK [illegible]

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Madison, - - - - - - - - - - Wisconsin

THE PROPRIETOR has furnished this Hotel anew throughout, and his Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

jan1d1y G. DUTCHER.

E. GILLESPIE,

Wisconsin Street, nearly Opposite the Stage Office,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for his Customers and the Public generally,

Groceries, Vegetables, Poultry, Game, &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. dec31

GUNSMITHING.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD, (from J. Bond's, Cornhill, London,) Manufacturer of GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, &c. Also, the Improved Gain Twist Rifle, No. 202 West Water street, Milwaukee.

Shot Guns made to shoot close. oct10

MILWAUKEE STARCH,

MANUFACTURED BY

MOYER & MEINERS.

Depot in [illegible]'s Block, Market Square near Oneida Street Bridge. [illegible]

MENOMONEE HOTEL,

—BY D. H. [illegible]—

West Water Street, (near Spring Street Bridge,) MILWAUKEE.

ja15] [illegible]

ATION.

WHAT TO [illegible] AND TO HIS FELLOW

Believe me my dear thinking friend,
We are not men but as we do—
But as we rise and struggle through
The world, unto some noble end

Though sadly is the regal ear
Where in we journey up to fame,
Yet [illegible] steed of flame
[illegible]

[illegible]

Though [illegible] will be combined
To purge with [illegible] life
[illegible] on with [illegible] still
Which both express the general wine

We shall [illegible] satisfied
Do we want [illegible] would taste and bless
The [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] sublime,
Which [illegible]
We [illegible] shall be crown,
And [illegible] in the Place of Times

[illegible]
And we [illegible] deepening west,
We [illegible] with honest blest,
And [illegible] in

—N. Y. Ledger & [illegible] CHARLE HAVERO

[illegible] walks [illegible] gloves and [illegible] In the United States [illegible]

[illegible] Rail Way [illegible] 1853 [illegible] $500 [illegible] to prevent the alteration [illegible]

[illegible] Rail Way [illegible] and one quarter [illegible] and will [illegible] $2,000

[illegible] the Paris Rifles, &c. in Jan [illegible] by $2,000 [illegible]

[illegible] one train clothing into the street [illegible]

1853. CONTINUATION 1853.

of the Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods, ever offered in this City!

THE NEW YORK CHEAP CASH STORE,
194 West Water Street,

[illegible]

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

[illegible]

New and Elegant Fall Dress Goods,

[illegible]

New and Choice French and English Merinoes,

[illegible]

Elegant Black De Laines,

[illegible]

Long and Square Shawls,

[illegible]

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

[illegible] which were bought three [illegible] Lewis & [illegible] at low prices

Fancy Goods of Various Kinds,

[illegible]

Housewife and Family Goods,

[illegible]

Lady's Wardrobe, or House Furnishing,

[illegible] the most celebrated cheap [illegible] A. W. [illegible]

[illegible] W. G. BELDING & CO. [illegible] Milwaukee

[illegible]

HORTIMORE'S
Rheumatic Compound.

[illegible] RHEUMATIC [illegible] CURES [illegible] THE MEDICINE [illegible] THE MEDICINES— [illegible]

Hartshorne's Rheumatic Compound,

[illegible] S. JOHNSON Jr. and LAKE [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE,
MORTIMORE'S
BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER

[illegible] Price $1½. New Edition, 1854. Just received and for sale by A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

PICKLES—8,000 assorted Pickles, in brine and vin. Sugar, at (jw30) H. REEDS.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS!!
MAY BE FOUND AT

H. P. PECK'S,

140 United States Block, East Water St.,
—MILWAUKEE—

COMPRISING the largest and richest assortment of

Embroideries,	Ladies' Cloth Talmas,
Laces,	Shawls,
Mantillas,	Hosiery,
Dress Goods,	Worsted Goods &c.,

[illegible]

Embroideries and Laces for Presents.

[illegible] Muslin Embroidered Capes, Berthas, Lace [illegible] Mantillas, Muslin French [illegible] Muslin and Cambric [illegible] Linen Cambric [illegible] with a great variety of Fine Needlework and Lace [illegible] and Low Prices

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Rich Plaid, Camelion and Brocade Silks, elegant Silks [illegible] Figured, Cotton Dress [illegible] Plaids, Imperial Paradise, Imperial [illegible] Mohairs and De Laines, with a beautiful [illegible] Dress Goods

Black Silks.

Heavy and Wide Black Silks, which have gained the [illegible] strength and [illegible] wear, having [illegible] of many

MOURNING GOODS.

[illegible] Black Grenadines, Paris de Tissues, Mohairs, Fine Bombazines, Cotton Cloths, Silks [illegible] Cotton Crapes, India Black and White [illegible] and the numerous articles [illegible]

Broadcloth Talmas, Shawls, &c.

[illegible] Shawls, Mantillas, Lace [illegible] Silk, Ladies [illegible] Velvets for Trimmings and Cloaks

Hosiery, Gloves & Ribbons.

[illegible] the Largest Variety and most fashionable styles in English, French and German Fancy Goods and Gentlemen's Hosiery. [illegible] Extra [illegible] Black Kid Gloves—Silk Tricot Embroidered Black and Mitts for Ladies and Children

WHITE GOODS.

[illegible] Dress Muslins, Swiss, Jaconet, Mull, Bishop Lawns and Jaconet Cambrics

FINE FLANNELS.

[illegible] Scarlet and Colored Flannels, Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Colored Roy [illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

Linens the most [illegible] Linen [illegible]—Richardson's [illegible] Linen, Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Table Cloths, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Bed Ticks, Cotton Flannels, Linen Cambric [illegible] Linen Cambric [illegible] Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Bed Ticks, Cotton Flannels,